

DISPUTED VOTES.

How the Oregon Duplex Electoral College Conducted Its Proceedings.

REPUBLICAN VERSION OF THE STORY.

Congressional Committees Seeking Truth Among the Everglades and Bayous.

CHAMBERLAIN OR HAMPTON.

South Carolina's Rival Governors Submit Their Titles to Judicial Arbitration.

GEORGIA'S VOICE.

SOUTH CAROLINA.

CONCLUSION OF THE LEGAL ARGUMENT ON THE RIVAL CLAIMS OF CHAMBERLAIN AND HAMPTON FOR THE GOVERNORSHIP.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
COLUMBIA, Dec. 30, 1876.

The argument in the habeas corpus case, before Judge Carpenter, involving the validity of a pardon granted by Daniel H. Chamberlain, claiming to act as Governor, was continued to-day. The court room was crowded all day and the utmost interest manifested. The case was argued this morning by Colonel L. F. Youmans, the argument of Major Barker, upon the Hampton side, having been closed last night. Colonel Youmans reviewed the ground taken by his associates, Mr. Maxwell and Major Barker, and argued that Chamberlain could not be regarded, *de facto*, Governor, because, by the terms of the Constitution of State, he had not received a majority of the votes cast at the election, and having been declared elected by the House made up of a less number than was required by law, he had not even a color of title.

He claimed that, on the other hand, Wade Hampton, having received, upon the face of the returns, the largest number of votes, and having been declared elected by the speaker of the House which has been adjudged to be the legal House of Representatives, his title to the office was perfect.

CHAMBERLAIN'S RIGHT TO THE OFFICE.

United States District Attorney Corbin, in a lengthy argument, attempted to show that there having been in the Mace House a quorum of the members elected, a declaration of the vote for Governor and all the proceedings of that body were lawful; that, on the other hand, the Senate, which by the constitution is required to be present at the counting of the votes, was not present when the vote for Hampton was counted.

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The House committee have not yet returned from Gainesville, whether they have gone to look into the Archer precinct business. The leaders of the democratic party here regard the decision of the Supreme Court as finally settling the matter, and the prevailing opinion is that Drew will be peaceably inaugurated.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM.

The republican organ here, partly owned by Governor Stearns, says: "The manner in which the Board of State Canvassers have performed their work in this second canvass of the vote of the State of Florida will prove very unsatisfactory to a majority of the thinking people of this State and to the country at large. It is in some degree a self-stultification and an implied confession of previous ignorance or wrong. In the original canvass two returns from Baker county were presented to the Board, one of them giving a democratic majority and the other one giving a republican majority. The one showing a majority for the democratic ticket, with scarcely any discussion, was admitted to be legal in all its aspects, and the votes borne upon it were counted and allowed. Now, in the second canvass, the vote of Baker county, rejected as the first count as not being the true return, and the fact established that the democratic ticket showed a majority for the Hayes electors. As was before said, this will satisfy nobody worth satisfying. If Marcellus L. Stearns was fairly and honestly elected, the House of Representatives, which has the vote of Florida in its power, it belongs to Samuel J. Tilden. There is no getting over or around this fact."

LOUISIANA.

WORK OF THE CONGRESSIONAL COMMITTEES CONTINUED.

NEW ORLEANS, La., Dec. 30, 1876.

The Senate Committee heard the evidence of nine colored men in reference to Ouachita. They substantiated the testimony already published in reference to the reign of terror there and forcing of colored men to vote the democratic ticket. Rev. Entha Moore and H. W. Barrell said they had been forced to burn republican tickets; they were taken to the polls, and but for the intervention of a Mr. Lacey both would have been killed. Another testified that Marion Rhodes' body when found was cut open and had two bullet holes in the groin.

Richard Richards swore that Dr. Young, Billy Pace and others had hung himself, Henry Foster and Landon Hector up to a tree and beaten them for refusing to vote the democratic ticket.

The testimony was very lengthy and the witnesses were subjected to a severe cross-examination. They were asked if the hanging was not done for stealing beef, and they answered that that was also charged but that some men afterward said they had found the beef in Young's hands.

REPUBLICAN CRITICISM.

The Senate sub-committee resumed the investigation of the election at East Baton Rouge today. James Casey (colored), Commissioner of Election at that place, was called to the stand. He testified that he had received the returns from the election officers made their returns to correspond with the tally sheets kept by them (the democrats); witness said the poll list was lost, and he would not swear to the correctness of the one submitted for it.

Martin Dunham (colored) corroborated the testimony of the other witnesses. He testified that the proceedings of that body were lawful; that, on the other hand, the Senate, which by the constitution is required to be present at the counting of the votes, was not present when the vote for Hampton was counted.

The arguments of these two gentlemen occupied the Court the entire day and thoroughly reviewed the ground occupied by each of the claimants for the office of Governor. After the argument the Court took the papers, and will render a decision during the coming week.

FLORIDA.

REPUBLICAN SENTIMENT IN REFERENCE TO THE RECENT ACTION OF THE RETURNING BOARD.

[BY TELEGRAPH TO THE HERALD.]
TALLAHASSEE, Dec. 30, 1876.

The Union, at Jacksonville, and the Sentinel, at this place, are the republican organs in this State, the former being largely owned by Governor Stearns. The Union yesterday contained an editorial sharply condemning the action of the Board of State Canvassers, and said: "The Board of Canvassers is composed of, we may say, three lawyers, well competent it may be presumed to perform the duties devolving upon them. At the first canvass they deliberated carefully and with moderation, and the differences between them seemed to have been merely legal differences of opinion, of purely partisan color. They decided that the Union was the legal House of the republican ticket had received a majority of all the votes legally cast. Both parties were represented by eminent counsel and considerable latitude for argument was allowed. We believe that their action then was sound and logical, if they had possessed the judicial powers assumed by them, and that, though technically illegal, it was in conformity with the evidence and the right. But the action of the Board in this second canvass seems to us to be untenable, and smacks too much of a political purpose—a purpose both improper and unjust and one which the Union cannot endorse."

GOVERNOR HAYES CANNOT AFFORD TO, FOR THE COUNTRY'S GOOD, TO HAVE HIM GO INTO THE WHITE HOUSE BY THE ELECTION OF FLORIDA, UNLESS HE BE CONVINCEDLY PROVED THAT HE IS HONESTLY AND FAIRLY ENTITLED TO THAT OFFICE; AND WE DO NOT BELIEVE THAT GOVERNOR HAYES, WHO IS AN HON